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GOOD OLD-FASHIONED LYE HOMINY. 2 Cans 25c.

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**Strong Brothers Undertakers**

PROMPT SERVICE. PHONE 75. STRONG BLDG., COPPER AND SECOND.

**LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST**

Fee's candy store. Our boxes of candy at 25c, 50c and \$1 are winners.

C. J. Greene, of the Fred Harvey news service, left last night for Pasadena, San Diego and Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Valdez, of Trinidad, Colo., are here to visit their son, Don Valdez, and Mrs. Valdez.

T. H. Jenkins has returned to the city from Bisbee, Ariz., where he has been making examinations of mining properties.

While in Portland, Ore., Sen. Isaac Barth heard a speaker comment on the passing of \$15,000 for a Y. M. C. A. "down in Mexico."

The Royal Order of Moose will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the lodge rooms. All members are urged to be present. Visiting members are welcome.

The Rev. Grover Edmunds, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, South at Gallup, is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edmunds.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will meet at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Holdsworth, 610 South Edith street.

The Santa Fe railway gave Street Commissioner Martin Tierney a car load of clinders yesterday to be used on street crossings. The street gang built crossings for pedestrians over muddy street intersections.

John Q. A. Otero, of 703 West Lead avenue, left last night for Long Beach, Calif., to visit his father, Mr. R. Otero, and his two sisters, Mrs. Solomon Luna and Mrs. Virginia Nolan. Mr. Otero's father has been reported very ill.

David Summers, a brother of Mrs. F. H. Schwenker and Mr. M. E. Summers, is here from Bisbee, Ariz., to visit the former for a few days. Mr. Summers is connected with the Phelps-Dodge interests, with headquarters at Bisbee.

County Clerk Walker issued licenses to marry to Pascual Montoya and Margarita Trujillo, both of Old Albuquerque; Antonio Chavez, of Rancho de Alamo, and Bonnie Valle of Albuquerque; Gohelindo Flores and Antonita Sals, both of San Antonio.

W. K. Hiesing, clerk in the forest service, was here yesterday on the way to Taos, where he will remain. He has been in the headquarters of District No. 2 at San Francisco, and was transferred at his request to District No. 2. He formerly was at the Coronado forest in this district.

Woodman dance New Year's eve. Admission 50 cents. Refreshments.

**SPRINGER**  
TRANSFER  
QUICK SERVICE

**CRYSTAL TODAY**  
EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION—JACK LONDON'S

**"JOHN BARLEYCORN"**

IN SIX REELS

One of the Greatest Lessons Ever Put Upon a Screen—  
A Picture That Should Be Seen by All.

Matinees, 2:30 and 3:45; Twice at Night, 7:30 and 9

**NO RAISE IN PRICES**  
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## CRYSTAL TO SHOW

**JOHN BARLEYCORN**

**NEXT TWO DAYS**

Jack London's Famous Story of Fight With Demon Rum to Be Seen at Albuquerque's Leading Picture House.

"I must ask you to walk with me in all sympathy and understanding. I am a normal, average man. To this day I have a physical loathing for alcohol. Yet to me as to every man and at every turn John Barleycorn has beset me. All paths lead to him. The first when I was only five."

So begins the story of Jack London's encounters with John Barleycorn. The picture is unique in that it is the true story of a man's life, told by himself, and frankly taking the audience into his confidence. No man has ever opened his heart or the pages of his life more freely than has Mr. London in this picture. For the sake of driving his lesson home he has been unsparring both in telling of his own conduct and in describing conditions. And when that conduct and that lesson relate to so intimate a side of a man's life as the part drink has played in it, it is readily conceded that in "John Barleycorn" the public is offered a production unlike anything it has seen before.

Six reels tell the story beginning with the little chap of five, who drinks the beer intended for his father, plowing in the distant field; and ending with the dramatic fight of the successful writer of today against the final mastery of John Barleycorn.

This is a swift and impassioned story of adventure, drawn with the hard lines of realism, but lighted with all the color of romance. The grueling factory toil during childhood; the adventurous life on San Francisco's bay as a pirate; the scenes aboard the schooner "Sophie Sutherland" with the "expedition" of the Boho Islands; the glimpse of San Francisco's Barbary Coast, Haydee and her love, the first influence which the former nowher and unknown sailor-master toward his present position and, above all, the part John Barleycorn played in all this—these are chief factors in the vital scenes of the play.

Because Mr. London gives full justice to the defenders of inebriation, his place in society, his final indictment is the more thrilling and convincing. Indeed, as will be seen, this indictment will be based chiefly on the very strength of those defenders' arguments.

In addition to the autograph and medalion which preface all the Bosworth-London productions, "John Barleycorn" is distinguished by a close view of Mr. London on his yacht, "The Rover." When the play begins we see Mr. London writing the opening lines. It closes as he writes the concluding chapter, while speaking the words, easily read, "And this is my message."

"John Barleycorn" will be seen at the Crystal today and tomorrow at matinee and night shows. No raise in prices.

The Biograph company will pass through this city soon on the way from New Jersey to Los Angeles. A special train of twelve cars will be used. The start will be made at Hoboken tomorrow.

**KOEHLER GETS ROAD MAP FOR STATE BOOK TO BE SHOWN AT FAIR**

As the last forms of the official state book, to be distributed by the commissioner of public at San Diego, go to press, the completeness of the book is evident on every hand. A. E. Koehler is in receipt of a large number of complete maps of the state from the Clason Map company, which has compiled a map covering not only the geographical features, but also contains a complete set of routes of highways and good roads, plainly marked in red. This map was compiled especially for the official book and will be bound in the complete book. In addition to this state map, each county will have a separate map also for the publication.

Henry's Delivery and Messengers. Phone 939.

## HEARD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW MEXICO HAS DIFFERENT WOODS DETERMINED WHERE SCHOOL EXPERT

Experiments Conducted at Forest Service Laboratory; Heavier Wood More Nearly Equal to Coal.

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of a pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory here, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal. Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hickory, maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,000 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 2,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood.

As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this includes value varies, of course, with the resin content. Resin Important Factor. The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains, but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space.

In fact, the heat value of a cord of wood is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 100 cubic feet.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important.

Hickory Has High Value. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen.

The fuel qualities of chestnut adapt it particularly to work in brass foundries, where it gives just the required amount of heat and it is therefore in favor. Coastwise vessels in Florida pay twice as much for Florida buttonwood as for any other, because it burns with an even heat and with a minimum amount of smoke and ash.

The principal disadvantage of the resinous pines is their oily, black smoke.

**BOY, RIDING BICYCLE, IS STRUCK BY AN AUTO; HIS INJURIES SLIGHT**

Peter Matteucci, 12 years old, was slightly injured yesterday afternoon when he was struck by Noa Hield's automobile on Central avenue and Second street. The boy was riding a bicycle along the car and attempted to turn ahead at the crossing, according to witnesses. He was taken to B. Rupp's drug store, where Dr. Charles A. Frank gave him medical attention. The boy is the son of P. Matteucci.

**DEATHS AND FUNERALS.**

Mrs. J. B. Good. Mrs. J. B. Good, 53 years old, died at 8:40 forenoon at her home, 415 South High street. She had been a resident of this city for eight years. Her husband and two sons survive. One son, J. C. Good, of Tulsa, Okla., came here last Thursday on account of the serious illness of his mother. The other son, W. E. Good, lives at El Paso. Three sisters and two brothers of Mrs. Good live in the east. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at C. T. French's chapel.

**GAMBLING DEVICE IN TULAROSA GIVES RISE TO MANY COMPLAINTS**

Tularosa, N. M., Dec. 28.—The recent forms of the official state book, to be distributed by the commissioner of public at San Diego, go to press, the completeness of the book is evident on every hand. A. E. Koehler is in receipt of a large number of complete maps of the state from the Clason Map company, which has compiled a map covering not only the geographical features, but also contains a complete set of routes of highways and good roads, plainly marked in red. This map was compiled especially for the official book and will be bound in the complete book. In addition to this state map, each county will have a separate map also for the publication.

Adjutant General to Adjutant. Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—Adjutant General and Mrs. Herring will be at home on December 30 at the officers' and members of the National guard, from 8 to 10:30 in the evening.

Saddle Horses. Trimble's Red Barn.

H. W. Focht Writes Letter of Appreciation and Gives Views on Conditions People of State Must Meet.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvaro N. White today received a letter from H. W. Focht of the bureau of education, expressing his appreciation of the assistance shown him during his survey of the schools in New Mexico. He has sent a brief preliminary report of his findings to the commissioner of education and expects to make his final report very soon. Mr. Focht writes as follows:

"When I take into consideration the newness of your state and many difficulties under which you are laboring as a result of the bilingual situation and the comparative isolation of districts in the open country, I feel that you have made remarkable progress in educational affairs in the last few years. It is true that the schools of the open country and the mining camps are not, on the whole, what they ought to be, but real progress is being made in many places. The mining camps, so far as I saw them, appear to have good teachers, but the equipment, especially the buildings, is insufficient. These are overcrowded, much to the detriment of classroom instruction. In the open country many of the school buildings were inadequate, although it was surprising to see that progress is being made in school architecture in some counties."

"In a general way, I would recommend that the town and village schools, as county high schools, do experimental work in agriculture, in order to bring under irrigation as close as possible to the school premises. In this way you can make this kind of school do real and effective community work."

"Another thing which struck me as very necessary at the time is the extension of the inspectorate of the state department of education. By this I mean that your department should have in its employ at least one or two state inspectors or supervisors whose duty would be to inspect and classify the schools in the state, and to have schools of the state. I appreciate that the state superintendent and his small force of office assistants cannot possibly cover all the ground of such a large state as New Mexico as effectively as they should. To begin with, possibly one man might cover all the schools in a general way. It would be better, however, to have one man to devote all his time to the rural schools and another to the elementary and high schools. The state department should have such assistants at this time. In a few states the high school inspector is attached to the state university; in many others he is found in the state department. Personally, I believe such officials should be found in the state department of education."

"I was very much pleased with the thoroughness of the organization and filing of all documents and statistics in your office. I am surprised that so much has been done with so small an office force."

"I feel keenly that one of the greatest needs in your state at this time is a thorough reorganization of the state district unit. New Mexico should try to get away from the primitive district unit, making the county the basis for organization instead of the many small districts. There should be one strong county board of education of three or five members, which might be elected from the county at large or from electoral districts. It is high time that your county superintendents be removed from party politics. The new county board of education should choose a professional superintendent who might be elected from the county or state or nation, much as we now elect city superintendents."

"These superintendents should then nominate all the teachers required in the rural and village districts throughout the state. These to be ratified by the county boards. The county and not the local district should be the basis for the school taxation. This would be eminently fair as all just people know that the present system of taxation is entirely unfair. I found in your state rural districts, strung out along the Santa Fe railroad taxing that railroad to the limit and making it run the schools. In other districts not touching the railroad, the people had to tax themselves to the limit even then not getting good schools. The railroad belongs to all the county and not a small part of it. Under the modern system all the people in the county would get their share."

"If you would entirely remove the local property and be the local representative of the county board which he should advise and place local educational affairs."

"Another thing which has interested me intensely and on which I hesitate somewhat to speak, is the bilingual situation. Whatever you do with the two languages, English and Spanish, they must be handled in the schools in such a manner that out of all we get the strongest possible American citizens. If this can be done in a manner to perpetuate all that is good and best in the Spanish, as well as the English, it should be done. From my own experience I feel that we do not make the best American citizens out of the Spanish-speaking people by forcing them to throw aside as quickly as possible their great heritage which they have received from old Spain. At the same time it should not be made use of to the disparagement of the English language, literature, history and customs. I believe sincerely that in those sections of New Mexico where Spanish-American children are in the majority, they may most quickly be Americanized in the true sense of the word by making use of the dual system of language in the schools—i. e., by having teachers capable of using both English and Spanish and having the children use readers and language texts making use of both languages."

"In the communities where the Americans prevail, of course, I would leave this out of consideration. In all the high schools, however, I would emphasize the value of the Spanish language, both for its cultural and economic sides as our great southwestern states are bound in the future to get into more intimate relationships with the Latin-speaking people to the southward."

## ATTORNEY'S FEE OF \$500 HELD TO BE REASONABLE

Supreme Court Upholds Decision in Case Where Allowance Made to Lawyer Is Attacked by Litigant.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—The question of whether or not a charge by an attorney of \$500 as a fee in a case involving approximately \$10,000 should have been allowed by the trial court, was decided by the supreme court today in favor of the contention of the attorneys in the case of Williams et al., appellants, vs. Dockwiler, appellee. The opinion, which was delivered by Chief Justice Roberts, was as follows:

Appellee filed suit against appellant to foreclose a mortgage on certain real estate, given to secure the payment of a promissory note for the sum of \$9,000, interest, etc., alleging in his complaint that appellee had failed to pay interest and taxes due, and that by the terms of said mortgage deed the whole sum secured thereby became due and payable.

The mortgage also provided for the payment of attorney's fees. E. P. Davies was employed by appellee as attorney to conduct such foreclosure proceedings, and he prepared and filed the complaint, held frequent conferences with appellee relative to suit, made certain other interested parties defendants, and investigated the records in the recorder's office for the purpose of determining other claims against the real estate in question and briefed the legal question likely to arise on the trial of the cause. He also examined certain mortgages and notes prepared by other attorneys, representing Williams.

Appellee made no special agreement with Davies relative to his charge for his services in the case, except an agreement that Davies would only charge him \$100 in the event the cause was compromised and settled on or before February 12, 1914. The case was not settled by that date, however, but was subsequently adjusted by Williams' paying appellee a certain amount in cash, and executing a new note and mortgage for the balance at an increased rate of interest, and other charges, upon the performance of no further legal service relative to said litigation after February 12, except possibly the examination and approval of the new mortgage. By the terms of the settlement, between the parties it was agreed upon the state which should be paid Mr. Davies, and this question, upon evidence heard, was submitted to the district judge, without a jury. The trial court found that \$500 was the amount reasonably owing Mr. Davies by Mr. Dockwiler, and entered judgment against appellee for that amount, and costs of suit.

From this judgment appeal is prosecuted. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

**Syllabus by the Court.**

1. Where the question as to the amount of recovery by plaintiff in an attorney's fees upon a suit filed to foreclose a real estate mortgage, securing the payment of a promissory note for approximately \$10,000, submitted to the court, upon conflicting evidence, and the court awards the sum of \$500, and the award is sustained by the evidence, the same will be upheld on appeal, in the absence of evidence showing oppression or collusion.

2. In cases tried before the court the erroneous admission of testimony will afford no ground for reversal unless it is apparent that the court considered such testimony in deciding the case.

3. When a promissory note provides for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees, if suit be brought on the note, or if attorneys are employed to collect the same upon default in the payment of the note, or other conditions broken, and the fee is placed in the hands of attorneys for collection, the payee of the note is entitled to recover from the payor such sum, as attorney's fees, as he has paid or become liable to pay, to the extent of the reasonable value of such services, whether the note be paid in cash, or a new note is executed in lieu of the past due obligation.

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Industrial Designing	Italian	Architect
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	Japanese	Plumbing, Steam Fitting
	Wireman	Electrician
	Electrical Engineer	Mine Foreman
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## SCROFULA AND ALL HUMORS GIVE WAY

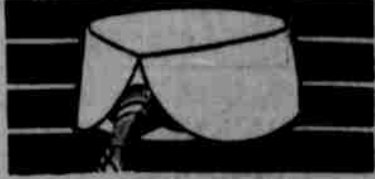
There are many things learned from experience and observation that the older generation should impress upon the younger. Among them is the fact that scrofula and other humors are most successfully treated with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine is a peculiar combination of remarkably effective blood-purifying and health-giving roots, barks and herbs, and has been tested for forty years. Get it today.

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